

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of
PAUL CHAMBERS

Atty. Docket
PHA 23406A

Serial: 09/107,524

Group Art Unit: 2674

Filed: 06/30/1998

Examiner: NGUYEN FRANCIS

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAPPING A DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK (DVD)
IMAGE ONTO HIGH RESOLUTION COMPUTER DISPLAY DEVICE

Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

OFFICIAL

APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Appellant herewith respectfully presents his Brief on Appeal as follows:

(1) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is the Assignee, U.S. Philips Philips Corporation (a Delaware Corporation), having an office and place of business at 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., a corporation of the Netherlands, is the ultimate parent of U.S. Philips Corporation.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellant and the undersigned are not aware of any other appeals or interferences, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's Decision in the above-captioned Appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

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27 / Appeal
Brief
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First-Named Inventor: CHAMBERS, Paul
Application No.: 09/107,524 Conf.:
Date Filed: 06/30/1998
Customer No.: 24738

Atty Docket No.: PHA 23-406A

Art Unit: 2674

Examiner: NGUYEN, Francis

Title: Method For Mapping A Digital Versatile Disk (DVD) Image Into High Resolution

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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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TRANSMITTAL OF
BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF AN APPEAL

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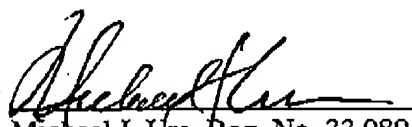
Enclosed is an original plus two copies of an Appeal Brief in the above-identified patent application.

Please charge the any and all required fees to Deposit Account No. 14-1270.

Date: 9/5/03

Respectfully submitted,
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICAN CORP.

By


Michael J. Ure, Reg. No. 33,089
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San Jose, California 95131
(408) 474-9077

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(Name)


Daniel L. Michalek

Claims 23-26 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawada (US 6,078,317) in view of Fujimoto (US 5,912,710).

(4) Status of Amendments

Amendments to the Claims have not been submitted subsequent to the final rejection.

(5) Summary of the Invention

The invention concerns a method of enabling an image to be displayed on a display monitor of a computer. The image is stored on a DVD with a resolution of 720x480 pixels. First it is determined if the monitor has a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels. If the monitor has a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels, the method then comprises enabling the image to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of $X \times 480$ pixels. X is an integer being substantially equal to 800 or substantially equal to 852.

The invention is further directed to an image processing system.

A method of the invention provides a way of displaying an image recovered from a DVD onto a computer display without a loss of vertical information. The image is stretched horizontally and displayed as a higher resolution image.

The monitor display may be that of a computer. The monitor display may have several display resolution and computer displays typically operate at a lower resolution of 640x480 pixels or at a high resolution of 800x600 pixels. In the invention, the high resolution mode is used for displaying the image retrieved from the DVD. The user may select the high resolution mode or the selection may be automatic, e.g. by a DVD player. The image is then horizontally upscaled to a higher resolution being substantially equal to 852x480 or 800x480. A letterbox effect may then be obtained. When displaying the image with a resolution of 800x480, no image content may be lost. When displaying the image with a resolution of 852x480, pixels on both sides of the picture may be discarded and the monitor display overscans.

(6) Issues

Whether claims 23-26 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

(7) Grouping of Claims

PHA 23406A Brief Re FOA 12.13.012rev1.doc

For the purpose of this appeal Claims 23-25 shall fall or stand together, controlled by independent Claim 23. Claim 26 forms a separate grouping.

(9) Argument

Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection of Claims 23-26 under 35 USC 103(a). The Sawada and Fujimoto references used in the final rejection are discussed below. Then arguments are given to demonstrate patentability of the pending Claims.

Sawada

An object of Sawada is to provide a display device which can display an image in correspondence with various display modes. Another object is to provide a display device which can display an input video signal in an enlarged scale in correspondence with the display mode and size of the input signal and the size of the display screen. Sawada discloses a computer display capable of various display mode among which VGA and SVGA (800x600). A display interface comprises a display mode detector which discriminates the current display mode.

Fujimoto

Fujimoto pertains to the display of combined images of graphics data and motion picture data stored on a DVD on a television monitor. Fig.1 shows graphics data 100G and motion picture or video data 100B stored on a DVD media. An image display control apparatus reads out both graphics data and video data and controls the display on a television monitor.

Video data:

There are two types of image sources for storing as the video data in the DVD media: one corresponds to a wide type television monitor (display ratio of 16:9) and the other one corresponds to a standard television monitor (display ratio of 4:3).

In either case the resolution is 720x480. (col.5, 1.36-45).

A scaler is used to scale down the size of the motion picture data (i.e. 720x480) for adjusting the resolution of the video data so that the video data fits the size of the video window on the television monitor (see Fig.2; col.5, 1.23-25).

Graphics data:

There are two resolutions for storing the graphics data in the DVD media: 640x480 (used for 4:3 displays) and 848x480 (used for 16:9 displays). (col.5, l.66 – col.6, l.6).

A scaler converts the pixel aspect ratio of filtered graphics data so as to correspond to the display aspect ratio of the television monitor. Namely, the scaler scales up or down the pixel aspect ratio of the unit data of each of the lines in a horizontal direction.

Fig.7 illustrates a method for controlling the display of DVD video and graphics data on a 4:3 television monitor. For either resolution of the graphics data (848x480 or 640x480), the graphics data is scaled down and up, respectively to a resolution of 720x480 (see Fig.6 and 7).

Sawada neither teaches nor suggests an image being stored on a DVD with a resolution of 720x480. Sawada also fails to teach or to suggest the image being displayed with an image resolution of Xx480 with X substantially equals 800 or X substantially equals 852.

Fujimoto pertains to the display of video and graphics data stored on a DVD onto a television monitor whereas the invention pertains to the display of an image onto a monitor of a computer.

The graphics data is stored on the DVD with a resolution of 640x480 or 848x480 whereas the image of the invention is stored on the DVD with a resolution of 720x480. Fujimoto also fails to teach displaying the graphics data with a resolution of Xx480 with X being substantially equal to 800 or 852. Thus, the graphics data of Fujimoto does not read on the image of the invention.

The video data is stored on the DVD with a resolution of 780x480. The scaler 107 scales the video data so that it fits in a window on the television monitor. The scaler 107 scales down the video data. Fig.6 and Fig.7 show a final resolution of the video data of 720x480. Fujimoto neither mentions nor suggests an upscaling of the video data. Fujimoto neither teaches nor suggests the video data being displayed on the television monitor with an image resolution of X x 480, X being substantially equal to 800 or 852.

In the invention the monitor has a resolution mode of 800x600. Fujimoto neither suggests nor teaches the television monitor having a resolution of 800x600. On the contrary, Fig.6 and Fig.7 show graphics and video data with a final resolution of 720x480 provided to the monitor.

Thus, Fujimoto neither teaches nor suggests the claim limitation of enabling an image to be displayed on a display monitor of a computer. Fujimoto also neither teaches nor suggests determining if the monitor has a display resolution of 800 x 600. Then, Fujimoto neither teaches nor suggests enabling an image stored on a DVD with a resolution of 720x480 pixels, to be displayed on a monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 with X being substantially equal to 800 and X being substantially equal to 852.

Thus, neither Sawada nor Fujimoto teaches a method of the invention as claimed. Even if the teachings of both documents were to be combined, the result of the combination would still not show the claim limitation of enabling displaying an image stored on a DVD with a resolution of 720x480 on a monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 with X being substantially equal to 800 or X being substantially equal to 852. Thus, neither Sawada nor Fujimoto teaches alone or in combination a method of the invention.

(10) Summary

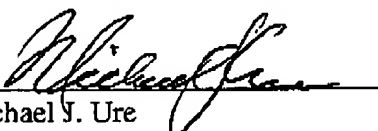
For the foregoing reasons, appellant believes that the Examiner's rejection of Claims was erroneous, and reversal of his decision is respectfully requested.

Please charge any fees other than the issue fee to deposit account 14-1270.

Please credit any overpayments to the same account.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: September 5, 2003

By 
Michael J. Ure
Reg. 33,089
(408) 474-9077

(10) Appendix – The Claims on Appeal

23. A method of enabling an image to be displayed on a display monitor of a computer, wherein:

- the image is stored on a DVD;
- the image as stored has a resolution of 720x480 pixels;
- the method comprises:
 - determining if the monitor has a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels; and
 - if the monitor has the display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels, enabling the image to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 pixels, wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852.

24. An image processing system wherein:

- the system has a computer display monitor with at least a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels;
- the system is enabled to process an image, stored with a 720x480 image resolution on a DVD, so as to have the monitor display the image with an image resolution of Xx480 in the display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels; and
- X is an integer being one of X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852.

25. The system of claim 24, comprising a DVD player.

26. An image processing system comprising

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a DVD player, and
a computer display monitor with at least a display
resolution mode of 800x600 pixels;

wherein:

the DVD player is enabled to determine a pixel format of an
image stored on a DVD, and

the system is enabled to:

interrogate the monitor about a display capability, and
process an image, stored with a 720x480 image
resolution on the DVD, so as to have the monitor display the
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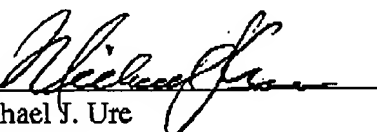
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